



# The Bee

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THE BEE,  
Knoxville, Tenn.  
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1906.

For Congressmen Second District.  
E. G. SEBREE, JR.

For County Judge.  
JAMES H. FOX.

For County Attorney.  
For County Clerk.  
GEORGE R. LYNN.

For Sheriff.  
J. H. LUNSFORD.

For Assessor.  
J. D. CLARK.

For Jailor.  
J. S. FRANKLIN.

For Surveyor.  
DABNEY BISHOP.

For Coroner.  
G. W. GOWER.

1st District.  
Magistrate—Robert Denton.  
Constable—J. W. Hamby.

2nd District.  
Magistrate—O. J. Farnsworth.  
Constable—R. R. Prichett.

3rd District.  
Magistrate—J. C. Bacon.  
Constable—G. F. Crumbacker.

4th District.  
Magistrate—H. F. Porter.

5th District.  
Magistrate—W. M. Rice.  
Constable—Johnson Williams.

6th District.  
Magistrate—W. M. Rice.  
Constable—Johnson Williams.

7th District.  
Magistrate—W. M. Rice.  
Constable—Johnson Williams.

8th District.  
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Constable—Johnson Williams.

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Constable—Johnson Williams.

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Constable—Johnson Williams.

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## "POT AND KETTLE TALK."

The aim and substance of Mr. Ward Haden's remarks at the Open House, Saturday night, might well be construed as a lot of "Pot and Kettle Talk"—campaign blackguardism.

This "stripling" seems imbued with the idea that Democracy in the synonym of all that is true, good, and honest, and with equal fervor leaped vituperation upon the head of his opponent, consigning them, with their political proclivities, to the infernal regions.

All such speeches are unparitetic, and never yet won the favor of an honest-hearted American. Men can be, and are, honest and true, irrespective of party affiliation.

As a campaign fling, after the manner of the utterances of this disciple of Democracy, we might with equal propriety present the following chipping:

"At a recent Democratic county convention in Wisconsin, much trouble was found in the framing of a suitable platform. One of the 'fashionable' gentlemen, in order to obviate the great difficulty the Chicago platform of 1892 be adopted, as one that was just as good as new, never having been used since the election."

This old craft Democracy launched, in 1902, on the sea of promises, as it were, has been until now, everywhere, "it's but a tottering wreck."

The small fry Democrats of local fame, who are on the wing and alighting here and there on a stump for the purpose of orating, never have their attention directed to the fact that 'tis but to adhere strictly to the truth, and especially so in this year of campaign utterances. Able-bodied lying will not win votes, abusive epics will not win votes, and the "Nigger" "Nigger" you may shout till throats are hoarse, and you'll not elect your full ticket this fall in Hopkins county.

## MR. BLAINE'S PROPHECY.

Mr. Blaine was not only a brilliant and forceful man, he had at times the gift of prophecy. Seven years ago, just after the delivery of Mr. Cleveland's famous tariff reform message, and while Mr. Mills, in his capacity as chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, was formulating the tariff bill of 1888, Mr. Blaine addressed a vast assemblage in New York, and said: "I am sure that the tariff will be destroyed, when the great body of workmen in this country who are now so prosperous will hear their wives and children cry for bread. That the day must come when the great industries and manufacturers of this land will be shut down, and there will be the silence of the tomb. And the reason why it must be so is this: The great Southern wing of the Democratic party are determined to establish the doctrine of free trade in the land. They will be assisted by their Northern allies. The fight is now on. There is a great body of visionary but educated men who are employed day by day in writing free trade essays and arguments in favor of free trade doctrine, which find their way into every Democratic newspaper in the land. The great body of our people have never experienced, themselves, the sufferings which always follow the restriction of trade. They are laid aside. Poisoned and excited by the wild statements of these writers and the denagative appeals of Democratic speakers, the result will be that, in the very near future, the forces which now working will be strong enough to defeat at the polls the party advocating the doctrine of protection. It must inevitably follow that uncertainty and doubt will ensue. The business men of the country, fearing the restriction, will be engaged in business; consequently, the mills will shut down and the workmen will be thrown out of employment. The people will then see, as they have never seen before, that they cannot prosper while they have work while this principle is threatened. In the midst of this suffering they will learn that the

## THE OLD-FASHIONED STYLE

of full given up by the makers of the new style, who are now making a specialty of the "old-fashioned" style, which is the only style that is really comfortable and durable. They are not only making a specialty of the "old-fashioned" style, but they are also making a specialty of the "old-fashioned" style, which is the only style that is really comfortable and durable.

A plain statement of fact made by the makers of the new style, who are now making a specialty of the "old-fashioned" style, which is the only style that is really comfortable and durable. They are not only making a specialty of the "old-fashioned" style, but they are also making a specialty of the "old-fashioned" style, which is the only style that is really comfortable and durable.

Only way that they can be producers and happy is to vote for the party that will build up the industries by which they have gained a livelihood—because they can see clearly that there is no demand for the thing they have to sell, and that is their labor.

The picture drawn by Mr. Blaine in 1888, and accepted then as a mere burst of eloquence and a trick of metaphor, is now before us a stern and chilling reality. We were slow to-day he could not draw it with a firmer hand in truer lines or with more startling colors.

## National Capital.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]  
WASHINGTON, Oct. 23, 1906.

There are three innocent-looking little wooden houses at the corners of the Treasury building. They are hardly larger than a dry-goods box, being only six feet square, and contain little more than a table and a chair. They are the homes of the three clerks who have lived all their lives in Washington, have not noticed these little wooden houses. Visitors never see them. They are occupied by watchmen. These watchmen constitute the "outside guard" of the Treasury. It is their business to patrol the streets around the building at night and in the day time. This "outside guard" has been maintained for so long a time that nobody seems to know when it was established. No active duty has ever been required of it, though there have been occasional false alarms. But there is no telling what free night an attempt might be made to burglarize the offices of Uncle Sam. If such an attempt were made, however, the only practical way to carry it out would be by mining a tunnel from a house across the street directly to the vaults.

## THE FOREIGNER'S FRIEND.

European Manufacturers of Glass, History, Pearl Buttons and Fancy Goods, etc., a Rushing Statement Under The German Title.

A week or two ago, on one of the steamers which I run in with a man who had quite recently returned from a long European trip, during which he had spent some time in business and pleasure. He was head of a large jobbing house in Portland, Maine. After the first greetings were over I asked him if he had been buying much.

"Yes," he said, "now is the time to import in our line. Of course you know that the new tariff law lowers the duty on glass, hosiery and general fancy goods enough to pay us to import large quantities. And prices are at rock bottom over there now."

"Ah," I said, "you think that prices will rise, later?"  
"They are bound to rise," was the reply. "By and by, as soon as the new tariff law gets into real working order and Americans begin to import large quantities, as they will, of course, the increased demand will soon cause the foreign manufacturers to advance their prices. Oh, yes, now is the time to buy, and I placed a large order for some fine glass, Chemnitz, Austria, subject to confirmation if the President signed the bill."

"Or let it become a law in the darkness of night, without his signature," I suggested. "You say that the increase in American imports will cause a rise in prices?"  
"Of course," he replied. "You can see yourself that would be inevitable. That is what they are looking for over there. They want to get your tariff law into real working order and Americans begin to import large quantities, as they will, of course, the increased demand will soon cause the foreign manufacturers to advance their prices. Oh, yes, now is the time to buy, and I placed a large order for some fine glass, Chemnitz, Austria, subject to confirmation if the President signed the bill."

"Largely," was the reply. "Of course, wholly. We always import more or less—less than the McKinley bill, for then it paid us better to buy most of our goods in this country."

"Then the provisions of the new tariff law have caused you to send just so much of your money out of this country?"  
"Yes," was the answer, "and we will send out a good deal more in the course of time."

"And, of course, your buying abroad means so much more work for the foreign labor and

just so much less for the American workmen?"  
"Yes, I suppose so," the man replied.

"And the present law, too, will be for only a short time, you think?" I inquired.  
"I suppose so," he replied. "What are we Americans going to get out of it, then?" I said. "Low prices just long enough to start up our factories and throw our men out of work. Then when the new law comes in, we will be obliged to buy from foreign manufacturers, they make our goods cheaper. I mean to leave this country and go to the United States."

"That's about the size of it," the merchant replied.  
"If you suppose you import pearls," I said.  
"Well, we used to import them—thousands of dollars' worth every year, but since the passage of the McKinley bill we have been buying them from the United States as well as other things. You remember what a lot of talk there was about the tariff on pearl buttons when the McKinley bill was passed."

I nodded assent and he went on, "When the tariff on pearl buttons was one of the best things in the McKinley bill. The McKinley bill put a low tariff on the buttons. We can't get the shells here, you know. Before that we had gotten them from Vienna. The main feature of pearl buttons was one of the chief occupations of Austrian convicts. You can imagine the state of wages in that case. Well, within a year after the passage of the McKinley bill, the price of pearl buttons in this country were employed at good wages in the manufacture of pearl buttons."

"And for that we would afford to pay a little higher price for our buttons," I said. "For I suppose the price did go up."  
"Yes, it did for a short time," the merchant replied. "But we used improved methods of manufacture and the competition between American manufacturers and Austrian convicts was so keen that the price of pearl buttons below what it had been under the low tariff."

"It was all gain, then," I said. "Work for American workmen and lower prices, too. I see that the McKinley bill has done a great deal of good. I am sure that the price of pearl buttons will be lower than it was under the McKinley bill."

"Well, I don't know about that," my companion replied. "You see, American convicts work cheaper than Austrian convicts, and the Austrians' convicts manufacture at a lower cost cheaper than Americans. The new tariff does not measure that difference in cost of production, and so the Austrians can sell at a price less than cost to Americans. They can soon shut up our American manufacturers at that rate. Any way, that is what they are planning. The pearl button manufacturers in Vienna, which have been closed for some time are opening again. I am sure that they will sell at a low price only long enough to turn the American out and get a monopoly. Then they can go back to the big profits they used to have before the McKinley bill."

"I am sure before, it seems to be all loss and no gain for us," I said. "I am sure that the price of pearl buttons will be lower than it was under the McKinley bill."

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## In Agony

18 Years With Belt Rheum

Hood's Serravallo's Cure a Perfect Remedy for Belt Rheum

"I had a severe case of belt rheum, and after 18 years of suffering, I was cured by Hood's Serravallo's Cure. It is a perfect remedy for belt rheum, and I can recommend it to all who suffer from this disease."

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